

## **STRATEGIC SOURCING FOR PACKAGING MATERIAL PROCUREMENT USING CENTRALIZED PACKAGING DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

### **TECHNICAL FIELD**

[0001] The invention generally relates to manufacturing technologies and, more particularly, to systems and techniques for developing enterprise-wide strategies for sourcing of packaging related materials.

### **BACKGROUND**

[0002] Each year, organizations ranging from sole proprietorships to large corporations produce and ship significant volumes of diverse products. These products require substantial volumes of packaging materials in order for the organizations to source the products. Each product may use a different container, requiring packaging material of different size and shape. In addition, a manufactured product may incorporate many packaging levels from the time the product comes off the manufacturing line to shipment. Moreover, each product, as well as the containers in which they are shipped, typically bears a variety of labels and other printed packaging materials.

[0003] As a result, a significant portion of the total cost of manufacturing and shipment of a product may be attributed to the packaging material and processes associated with the product. It is often difficult, however, for enterprises to identify and reduce total costs associated with packaging. This difficulty may arise from any of a number of reasons. For example, the information specifying actual dollars spent on packaging related materials and processes is often decentralized and distributed throughout enterprise divisions or other business units. Similarly, the information specifying the actual packaging material used within an enterprise, including the material's specifications and characteristics, is often decentralized, or may generally be incomplete and/or inaccurate. In addition, enterprise functions related to packaging, such as marketing, package engineering, manufacturing, are often decentralized, which also contributes to difficulties in reducing packaging costs.

[0004] Another reason that contributes to the difficulty in reducing enterprise-wide packaging related costs is simply enormous volume of packaging items consumed by large corporations, and that these items may be provided by a large number of suppliers. In

addition, the usage of these items by the enterprise changes rapidly as new products are developed and introduced.

**[0005]** For these and other reasons, organizations typically are unable to implement enterprise-wide packaging-related strategies that could lead to overall reduction in dollars spent on packaging material and processes. As a result, organizations often deal with too many suppliers, have too many low-cost, low-volume purchasing transactions for packaging materials, have too few formal contracts in place, have significant hidden costs associated with packaging, and are generally unable to effectively leverage enterprise-wide buying power for procurement of packaging material and processes.

### SUMMARY

**[0006]** In general, this disclosure describes systems and techniques for developing enterprise-wide packaging related strategies. A system is described, for example, for centralized management, assembly, and distribution of packaging data. More specifically, an enterprise-wide centralized packaging data (CPD) management system hosts packaging data for a plurality of customers, and provides an online environment with which the customers manage packaging data for their products. The customers interact with the CPD management system to specify and assemble packaging data, and securely distribute the packaging data to respective remote manufacturing sites, print centers or other output locations. The system allows the customers to easily control the printed output material applied to their packaging and manufactured products.

**[0007]** In this manner, the CPD management system provides a centralized resource for aggregation and maintenance of packaging data specifying the packaging material actually used by an enterprise. The packaging data within this centralized repository includes specification data that details the characteristics (e.g., physical specifications and attributes) of the packaging material used throughout the enterprise. Moreover, the CPD management system allows customers to easily integrate enterprise-wide packaging data with their "spend data," i.e., data specifying the actual dollars spent on the packaging material. By facilitating this integration, the enterprise is able to apply the techniques described herein to develop enterprise packaging strategies and effectively leverage buying power for the procurement of packaging material. In addition, the enterprise may develop common processes for managing

packaging data across business units and manufacturing sites. In this manner, the invention may eliminate redundancies and inefficiencies inherent to a decentralized process.

**[0008]** In one embodiment, a method comprises maintaining packaging data with a centralized packaging data (CPD) management system. The packaging data defines types of packaging materials for use within an enterprise, and includes specification data that defines characteristics for each of the types of packaging materials. The method further comprises generating a commodity profile for a selected one of the types of packaging materials, wherein the commodity profile includes at least one electronic report that correlates costs of packaging materials purchased by the enterprise with the characteristics of the selected one of the types of packaging materials.

**[0009]** In another embodiment, a system comprises a centralized packaging data (CPD) management system that stores packaging data and spend data. The packaging data defines types of packaging materials used within an enterprise. The spend data specifies costs for procurement of packaging materials of the defined types of packaging materials. A reporting module executes on the CPD management system, and generates an electronic report for a selected one of the types of packaging materials. The electronic report associates respective portions of the costs of the spend data with the characteristics of the selected one of the packaging materials.

**[0010]** In another embodiment, a computer-readable medium comprises instructions that cause a processor to access packaging data and spend data stored by a centralized packaging data (CPD) management system. The packaging data identifies types of packaging materials for use within an enterprise and the spend data specifies costs for procurement of packaging materials of the identified types of packaging materials. Upon execution of the instructions, the processor receives input from a user selecting one of the types of packaging materials, and generates an electronic report for a selected one of the packaging materials, wherein the electronic report associates a respective portion of the costs of the spend data with the characteristics of the selected one of the types of packaging materials.

**[0011]** The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[0012] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an example centralized packaging data (CPD) management system that host packaging data for a plurality of customers.

[0013] FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating the CPD management system of FIG. 1 in further detail.

[0014] FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary manufacturing facility in which device management software controls application of packaging data.

[0015] FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an example embodiment of a manufacturing facility having four I/O devices.

[0016] FIG. 5 is a flowchart that provides a high-level overview of example operation of the central management system.

[0017] FIG. 6 is a block diagram proving another high-level overview of the operation of the CPD management system.

[0018] FIG. 7 illustrates an example packaging graphic to be processed by an artwork importation module of the CPD management system.

[0019] FIG. 8 illustrates an example reconciliation interface presented by the artwork importer.

[0020] FIG. 9 is a flowchart that illustrates exemplary operation of the device management software executing on a computing environment of a remote manufacturing facility.

[0021] FIG. 10 illustrates an example web-based user interface presented by a template manager.

[0022] FIG. 11 illustrates an example web-based user interface presented by a graphics manager.

[0023] FIGS. 12-17 illustrate an example web-based user interface presented by a record manager.

[0024] FIGS. 18-20 illustrate an example web-based user interface presented by an output manager.

[0025] FIG. 21 illustrates an example web-based user interface presented by a display manager of the device management software.

[0026] FIG. 22 is a flowchart illustrating techniques for evaluating packaging and developing enterprise-wide strategies for optimizing sourcing of packaging material.

[0027] FIG. 23 is a flowchart that illustrates in further detail the generation of commodity profile in accordance with the techniques described herein.

[0028] FIGS. 24 through 39 illustrate example reports that CPD management system may automatically generates as part of a commodity profile.

[0029] FIGS. 40-43 illustrate example reports that a strategic sourcing service may generate during the market profiling stage of the process.

[0030] FIG. 44 is an exemplary electronic report prepared by the strategic sourcing service during the supplier profiling stage.

[0031] FIG. 45 is an exemplary electronic report generated by the strategic sourcing service to summarize a qualitative evaluation of responses to a quotation provided by a hypothetical set of suppliers.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0032] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a system 2 in which customers 6 communicate with a centralized packaging data (CPD) management system 4 to easily manage packaging data, and assemble the packaging data for application to products 7 by manufacturing facilities 8. More specifically, authorized users of customers 6 interact with CPD management system 4 via network 9 to specify quantities and characteristics for packaging materials (e.g., raw materials, items, artwork, labels, printed material, and the like) for manufactured products 7. Remote manufacturing facilities 8, print centers 16 or other output locations interact with CPD management system 4 via network 9 to retrieve packaging data when packaging manufactured products 7.

[0033] Customers 6 represent any enterprise that manages packaging data for manufactured products generally. In this manner, CPD management system 4 may provide a centralized system that support customers 6 of all sizes ranging from sole proprietorships to large corporations. For example, customers 6 may include small businesses that outsource packaging to print centers 16, and large businesses that have complex manufacturing facilities 8. Each of customers 6 may have one or more users that remotely interact with

CPD management system 4 via network 9 to develop and manage the packaging data for manufactured products 7.

[0034] CPD management system 4 includes one or more data servers for hosting the packaging data for customers 6. Examples of such data include specification data that identifies characteristics of the packaging materials, packaging templates, graphics, statements of compliance with regulations, translations, lists of ingredients, warnings, and other packaging data. CPD management system 4 securely organizes the data to ensure that the data for a given one of customers 6 is not accessible by any other customers 6. Although illustrated in FIG. 1 in reference to a centralized system that supports multiple organizations, CPD management system 4 may be implemented for a single enterprise without substantial modification.

[0035] By interacting with CPD management system 4, customers 6 can specify and maintain data for packaging materials required to comply with requirements from a variety of diverse entities, including regulatory agencies 10, shipping companies 12, foreign customs 14 and strategic sourcing service 15. In other words, CPD management system 4 provides a centralized intelligent system for ensuring that labels or other packaging materials associated with products 7 comply with the specific requirements set forth by regulator agencies 10, shipping companies 12, foreign customs 14 and strategic sourcing service 15. Examples of regulatory agencies 10 include the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the like. Examples of shipping companies 12 include Federal Express, United Parcel Service (UPS), Airborne Express, and the like.

[0036] In this manner, CPD management system 4 provides a centralized resource for aggregation and maintenance of packaging data that specifies the packaging materials used by enterprises associated with customers 6. This packaging data includes specification data that specifies characteristics (e.g., physical specifications, attributes, and requirements) of the packaging materials. In other words, the information within this centralized repository details the specifications and characteristics of the packaging material used throughout the enterprises. Moreover, CPD management system 4 allows customers 6 to easily integrate their respective enterprise-wide packaging data with data that specifies the actual dollars spent on by the enterprises on the packaging material. In general, this data that specifies the actual dollars spent is referred to herein as “spend data” for an enterprise.

[0037] Strategic sourcing service 15 makes use of this integration of enterprise-wide packaging data with spend data, and applies the techniques described herein to assist customers 6 in developing enterprise-wide packaging strategies. In particular, as described in detail herein, strategic sourcing service 15 interacts with CPD management system 4 to apply a multi-stage, structured process for establishing and executing strategies to assist customers 6 in effectively leveraging, optimizing, or otherwise increasing the value of enterprise-wide buying power for the procurement of packaging material. Strategic sourcing service 15 may interact with CPD management system 4 to apply the process in a manual, semi-automated, or automated fashion. This process is further illustrated with respect to FIGS. 22 – 45.

[0038] CPD management system 4 includes a number of features for integration of packaging data and spend data. For example, CPD management system may include an artwork importation module (referred to herein as an “artwork importer”) that processes graphic files received from graphic design firms 17 or in-house graphic designers (not shown). In particular, the graphic designers typically use graphic design software programs to produce the graphic artwork that is to be printed on the packaging material via manufacturing facilities 8. Examples of common graphic design software programs include QuarkXPress™, Adobe Photoshop™, Adobe Illustrator™, Adobe PageMaker™, Adobe Framemaker™, In-Design™, and the like. The graphic designer typically delivers the artwork in the form of one or more graphic files.

[0039] CPD management system 4 parses the graphic file to extract its constituent elements, e.g., all textual and graphical elements from the graphic file. Example elements include text segments, images, and the like. During this process, CPD management system 4 generates a data description of the elements in conformance with a data description language, such as the eXtensible Markup Language (XML). CPD management system 4 provides a template manager that allows customers 6 to allow customers 4 to associate the constituent elements extracted from the graphic files to specific fields within packaging templates. The CPD management system 4 stores the data description and the individual components, and provides for the elements of the graphic file to be individually retrieved and reused with different packaging templates to form artwork for different packaging materials. As a result, customers 6 may easily customize and select packaging templates and extracted elements for quick assembly of packaging material based on the graphic elements.

**[0040]** In addition, CPD management system 4 may also support a variety of features for application of business rules and other constraints to automate the generation and validation of packaging materials in view of the requirements. For example, as described in detail below, CPD management system 4 provides interfaces for the definition and management of rules, relationships, regulations, and other constraints to control the creation and assembly of packaging material. A host or other service provider associated with CPD management system 4 may provide a base set of rules to customers 6. In addition, customers 6 may interact with the interfaces to easily augment the rule set provided by the service provider of CPD management system 4. A packaging rules engine within CPD management system 4 validates the content and/or structure, i.e. layout, of any assembled labels and other packaging material in view of the requirements. In this manner, CPD management system 4 provides an intelligent packaging data warehouse with which customers 6 interact for creation, validation, and distribution of packaging data for label and other packaging materials associated with products 7.

**[0041]** In this manner, CPD management system 4 allows customers 6 to define and approve packaging materials, including controlling all aspects and features of the packages and printed material applied thereon, including size, layout, graphics, format, warning messages, and the like, as well as the output mediums and print devices on which the labels are printed. Accordingly, CPD management system 4 allows customers 6 to better control the usage of packaging material and the layout and appearance of labels presented to market by manufacturing facilities 8, print centers 16, or other output location.

**[0042]** CPD management system 4 ensures that customers 6 can easily and securely communicate their packaging data to their corresponding manufacturing facilities 8 or other output locations. Consequently, CPD management system 4 can be used to ensure that, for a given one of customers 6, different output locations print identical labels and utilize similar packaging material for manufactured products 7. In addition, customers 6 may use CPD management system 4 to dynamically control packaging materials used during the manufacturing process.

**[0043]** To control the application of packaging data, CPD management system 4 interacts with device management software executing on computing environments within the output locations, e.g., manufacturing facilities 8 and print centers 16. As described herein, the



device management software conforms to a modular software architecture. In particular, the device management software provides a framework for one or more device control modules that directly control input/output (I/O) devices that apply the packaging data to the product. The I/O devices may be, for example, inkjet printers, label printers, and the like, that print or otherwise apply the packaging data to the packaging materials of products 7. In addition, the I/O device may include bar code scanners, radio-frequency identification (RFID) readers, and the like, that read information from products 7 to initiate or verify the correct application of packaging data.

**[0044]** CPD management system 4 communicates packaging records via network 9 to a master module of the device management software. In turn, the master module configures the specific device control modules to apply the packaging data specified by received packaging records. Once configured, the device control modules remotely access CPD management system 4 via network 9 to retrieve the assigned packaging data, e.g., artwork elements. The device control modules retrieve the respective packaging data, and interface with the respective I/O device to control application of the packaging data. In this manner, the device management software and CPD management system 4 cooperate to provide centralized control over the application of packaging data to distributed manufacturing facilities 8 and print centers 16.

**[0045]** CPD management system 4 can be used with any labeling device or system and can be used to print labels or other media, or can be used to print directly on packaging material such as folding cartons, boxes, flexible films or the like. Similarly, the packaging data, as defined herein, may be used for a variety of packaging purposes including, for example, to program radio frequency identification (RFID) tags fixed to products at the time of manufacturing. As examples, the RFID tags may be programmed with a lot code, a date of manufacture, a serial number, a UPC code or other packaging data.

**[0046]** Each of customers 6, regulatory agencies 10, shippers 12, and foreign customs 14 may have one or more users that remotely interact with CPD management system 4 via network 9 to develop and manage the packaging data for products 7 produced by manufactured products. A user can be any authorized individual, such as a packaging engineer within a business unit, a plant operator within a manufacturing facility 8, an agent within a regulatory agency 10 or a user within foreign customer 14, a service representative

within a shipping company 12, a graphic designer within graphic design firm 17, or a customer service representative within print center 16, and may be geographically distributed. By interacting with CPD management system 4, as described below, users 4 can create, update, and archive packaging data, as well as generate labels for manufactured products.

[0047] A graphic designer within a business unit of a one of corporate customers 6 or graphic design firms 17 can create custom graphics displaying, for example, corporate trademarks for use on labels. A packaging engineer may use CPD management system 4 to create packaging templates and define labeling strategies for various “packaging levels” of a product. As referred to herein, packaging levels describe the packaging process that a product undergoes from the time the product comes off the manufacturing line to shipment. Designating a label as packaging level one may, for example, indicate that the label is to be placed directly on the product itself. Designating the label as packaging level three may indicate that the label is to be placed on a carton holding 10 individual products. Designating the label as packaging level six may indicate that the label is to be placed on a case packed with 12 cartons. Finally, designating the template as packaging level eight may indicate that the label is to be placed on a crate shipped with 200 cases. A plant operator within manufacturing facility 8A may interact with CPD management system 4 to retrieve packaging data and generate appropriate labels for a given product based on the packaging level. In addition, a service representative within print center 16 may carry out high-volume print runs of labels based on packaging data retrieved from CPD management system 4.

[0048] Each user typically interacts with a computing device suitable for communication and interaction with CPD management system 4 via network 9. For example, a user may use a workstation, personal computer, laptop computer, or even a personal digital assistant (PDA) such as a Palm™ organizer from Palm Inc. of Santa Clara, California or Windows CE device. The communication device executes communication software, typically a web browser such as Internet Explorer™ from Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington, in order to communicate with CPD management system 4. Network 9 represents any communication link suitable for communicating data, such as a wide-area network, local area network, or a global computer network like the World Wide Web.

**[0049]** By interacting with CPD management system 4, customers 6 can securely develop a centralized label management process for their respective manufacturing facilities 8 and products 7 and, therefore, eliminate redundancies and inefficiencies inherent to a decentralized process. Users of a given company may, for example, develop and manage standardized graphics, allowing the company to provide more consistency and accuracy in the appearance of labeling entering distribution channels and customer markets. As described below, customers 6 can control and manage labels used for packaging, including the various sizes, layouts, formats, as well as the output mediums on which the labels are printed. This allows customers 6 to better control the packaging information being presented to market, i.e., shipped on or with their products 5. In particular, for a given customer, multiple output locations, such as manufacturing facilities 8 and print center 16, and multiple output devices within a location, receive the same packaging data and, therefore, can print identical labels and other print material for packages and manufactured products. Accordingly, by providing access to CPD management system 4, label changes can be propagated universally and instantly throughout an organization.

**[0050]** One advantage of CPD management system 4 is the ability to support relocation of products from one manufacturing facility 8 to another. In other words, because CPD management system 4 centrally manages packaging data, a given one of customers 6, for example, can relocate products from one manufacturing facility to another without needing to transfer labeling information, such as one or more digital files necessary to render a label. This process may be difficult with conventional desktop graphic design and label creation tools that typically execute on standalone workstations.

**[0051]** Another feature of CPD management system 4, as described below, is incorporation of revision control modules for developing and maintaining packaging data. CPD management system 4, for example, includes revision control modules for controlling packaging data through all stages of the process including developing the label, approving the label for use by manufacturing facilities 8 and print center 16, and archiving and time stamping the label for subsequent verification. CPD management system 4 supports, for example, check-in and check-out procedures for controlling access to packaging templates, graphics, and packaging data generally. Furthermore, these features of CPD management

system 4 may be useful in tracking changes to labels and providing revision histories and other modification information.

[0052] CPD management system 4 supports and facilitates “on-demand” print systems by streamlining the delivery of packaging data to such systems when needed. In other words, packaging data can be quickly distributed to print systems when a company decides to manufacture a product, thereby allowing the company to accelerate the satisfaction of any “just-in-time” manufacturing and supply contracts and other business relationships the company may service.

[0053] The service provider of CPD management system 4 may charge customers 6 fees for use of the packaging data management services. The service provider of CPD management system 4 may, for example, charge customers 6 data warehouse fees based on the number of packaging records, templates and graphics, or any combination thereof, stored by each of customers 6. The service provider of CPD management system 4 may also charge fees based on the number of accesses by users within customers 6. In addition, the service provider CPD management system 4 may charge subscription service fees or fees based on the number of labels printed. Alternatively, CPD management system 4 may be offered as a value-add service coupled with other services or packaging materials. For example, services provided by CPD management system 4 may be offered to customers 6 in conjunction with the sale of packaging material, such as packaging tape.

[0054] FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an example embodiment of CPD management system 4 with which customers 6 interact to generate packaging materials in conformance with requirements from a variety of diverse entities, such as receiving companies, regulator agencies, shipping companies, global customs, and the like.

[0055] Web servers 20 provide an interface by which customers 6 communicate with CPD management system 4 via network 9. In one configuration, web servers 20 execute web server software, such as Internet Information Server™ from Microsoft Corporation, of Redmond, Washington. As such, web servers 20 provide an environment for interacting with customers 6 according to software modules 21, which can include Active Server Pages, web pages written in hypertext markup language (HTML) or dynamic HTML, Active X modules, Lotus scripts, Java scripts, Java Applets, Distributed Component Object Modules (DCOM) and the like.

[0056] Although illustrated as “server side” software modules executing within an operating environment provided by web server 20, software modules 21 could readily be implemented as “client-side” software modules executing on computing devices used by customers 6.

Software modules 21 could be, for example, implemented as Active X modules executed by a web browser executing on the computing devices. Moreover, although illustrated for exemplary purposes as executing on web servers 20, software modules 21 may alternatively execute on one or more application servers within CPD management system 4.

[0057] Software modules 21 may include a number of modules, such as including template design tool 22, template manager 24, graphic design tool 26, graphic manager 28, administration (Admin) module 30, packaging manager 32, output manager 34, application programming interface (API) 36, template selection module 37, rules engine 38 artwork importer 39, and reporting module 43. Software modules 21 interact with database servers 40 to access data 42, which may include artwork data 42A, packaging templates 42B, packaging data 42C, configuration (config) data 42D, packaging rules 42E, artwork data 42F, and spend data 42G. Data 42 may be stored in a variety of forms including data storage files, one or more database management systems (DBMS) executing on one or more database servers 40, or combinations thereof. The database management systems may be a relational (RDBMS), hierarchical (HDBMS), multidimensional (MDBMS), object oriented (ODBMS or OODBMS) or object relational (ORDBMS) database management system. Data 42 could, for example, be stored within a single relational database such as SQL Server from Microsoft Corporation.

[0058] Artwork data 42A includes text, graphics, or other data extracted by artwork importer 39 from graphics files uploaded by customers 6 for printing on labels or other packaging materials. In this manner, artwork data 42A includes the constituent elements of a graphic file, and each element may comprise textual data or graphical data. Examples of textual elements include warnings, lists of ingredients, tracking numbers, part lists, translations, patent notices or other legal notices, and the like, or any other text that might be desirable to include on a packaging label. Graphical elements may include corporate graphics, such as trademarks, logos and other imagery, and may be stored as, for example, individual image files stored in any of a number of formats including JPEG, TIFF, GIFF, PDF and the like.

**[0059]** Artwork description data 42F represents information, e.g., in the form of metadata, that describes each packaging graphic uploaded by customers 6. In particular, the metadata describes the composition of each packaging graphic, including the arrangement of the elements stored as artwork data 42A that formulate each packaging graphic. As a result, artwork description data 42F allows CPD management system 4 to reassemble the textual and graphical elements, including retention of original properties, to produce packaging graphics for printing on products 7. Artwork description data may conform to a data description language, such as the eXtensible Markup Language (XML), or the like.

**[0060]** Packaging templates 42B store templates for creating labels and other packaging materials associated with products 7, and typically describe a layout, format and a number of user-defined fields. Packaging data 42C stores packaging records generated by customers 6 from packaging templates 42B. In particular, a packaging record comprises a record that associates the elements of artwork data 42A, i.e., the text and/or graphical elements extracted from packaging graphics provided by customers 6, with specific fields of packaging templates 42B. In this manner, CPD management system 4 may retrieve and reuse the individual elements of the packaging graphics with different packaging templates to form artwork for different packaging materials. As a result, customers 4 may easily customize and select packaging templates and extracted graphic elements for quick assembly of packaging material based on the elements.

**[0061]** Configuration data 42D stores configuration data including, for example, authorized customers 6, user and corporate preferences, preferred output stock (substrates) for labels, and available printers. In addition, configuration data 42D includes data defining customers 6, manufacturing sites 6, and the various packaging levels used during the manufacturing process.

**[0062]** Template design tool 22 provides online design and layout functionality for creating packaging templates 42B. In other words, template design tool 22 presents a graphical user interface (GUI) by which customers 6 can construct templates for packaging items. During this process, customers 6 are able to define a size and layout for graphics or other printed material associated with the packaging template, as well as selecting a number of fields for capturing artwork data 42A, possibly at print time. In particular, customers 6 are able to select fields from a set of field types and associated the fields with printed materials

associated with the packaging template. If a particular field type is not available, customers 6 may create the desired field type for use within the current and future templates. In this manner, template design tool 22 can be used to capture all information related to usage and deployment of a packaging item, including all necessary specifications, attributes, printed materials, labels, graphics, text, and the like.

[0063] Upon creating a packaging template, an authorized user of one of customers 6 interacts with template manager 24 to “check-in” the template into CPD management system 4. During this process, template manager 24 parses the data generated by template designer 22, typically a text file with embedded codes defining a number of fields, and stores the parsed data within templates 42B. During the check-in process, the user provides all information necessary for categorizing the template including, for example, a name for the packaging template, other customers 6 that may use the template, markets for which the label may be applicable, a “trustee” for the template, and the corresponding packaging level(s) for which the template applies. After describing the template, the user uploads the file produced by template design tool 22 to CPD management system 4, which stores the file in packaging templates 42B.

[0064] Furthermore, customers 6 may interact with template manager 24 to hierarchically organize packaging templates 42B. In other words, template manager 24 allows customers 6 to define and maintain one or more hierarchical relationships for organizing packaging templates 42B. Each of customers 6 may define respective hierarchies for organizing their respective packaging templates, and may customize the hierarchies based on their needs.

[0065] A hierarchy may comprise a number of levels, and each level may comprise a number of nodes that correspond to various packaging constraints and other criteria. For example, hierarchies may be defined for criteria such as product lines, industries, countries of origin, countries of destination, selected shipping companies, recipients, and the like. Customers 6 “register” newly created templates by directing template manager 24 to associate each of the templates with a respective node of one of the hierarchies. As described in more detail below, packaging manager 32 provides an interface with which customers 6 can traverse the hierarchies to easily select appropriate packaging template based on current requirements.

[0066] Graphic design tool 26 provides a web-based design tool for creating graphics such as corporate trademarks, logos, and the like. In other words, graphic design tool 26 presents a

graphical user interface by which customers 6 can construct packaging graphics for processing and storing as artwork data 42A. Alternatively, users 18 may use conventional graphic design software, such as QuarkXPress™, Adobe Photoshop™, Adobe Illustrator™, Adobe PageMaker™, Adobe Framemaker™, In-Design™, and the like.

**[0067]** After creating graphics for corporate labels, the user interacts with graphic manager 28 to check-in the packaging graphics into CPD management system 4. During the process, artwork importer 39 parses the graphic files associated with the overall packaging graphic to extract its constituent elements, i.e., all textual, graphical, and attribute elements within the packaging graphic, and stores the extracted elements within artwork data 42A. Examples of textual elements include warnings, lists of ingredients, tracking numbers, part lists, translations, legal notices, and the like. Graphical elements may include corporate graphics, such as trademarks, logos and other imagery, and may be stored as, for example, individual image files and in any of a number of formats including JPEG, TIFF, GIFF, PDF and the like. Attribute elements may include pixel size, blue line drawings, and the like.

**[0068]** In addition, artwork importer 39 generates artwork data 42F that describes the composition of each packaging graphic uploaded or created by customers 6. During this process, artwork importer 39 may present a reconciliation user interface that allows customers 6 to map each of the extracted elements to one or more types of fields supported by packaging templates 42B. For example, exemplary field types include fields for one or more corporate logos or trademarks, a country of origin field, an address field, a brand name field, “made in” statements, a barcode field, a product number or part number, any number of graphic fields illustrating the product, product descriptions, compliance statements, warning and other safety graphics, an expiration date, a list of ingredients, and the like.

**[0069]** Administration (admin) module 30 presents an interface by which some users, such as system administrators associated with customer 6, are able to configure CPD management system 4. A system administrator may, for example, manage accounts for customers 6 including setting access privileges, and define a number of corporate and user preferences. Examples of corporate preferences include preferred language translations, source and target languages, signature lines, suggested label stock. Examples of user preferences include authorized printers for each user, as well user access rights to modules 21. Admin module 30 allows the system administrator to define access rights for customers 6 to control the access



to the various software modules 21. In this manner, not all users can access all of the software modules 21. For example, a graphic designer may have access rights to graphic design tool 26 and graphics manager 28, while a plant operator may only have access rights for the output manager 34.

**[0070]** In addition, a system administrator can interact with admin module 30 to define logical categories and hierarchies for characterizing and describing labels used for packaging and manufacturing. The system administrator may define, for example, categories such as markets, business units and a hierarchy of packaging levels, such as levels one through eight. In addition, the system administrator may define a number of label fields supported by CPD management system 4.

**[0071]** Packaging manager 32 allows the customers 6 to securely maintain packaging data 42C that identifies types of packaging materials that may be used throughout the enterprises. Packaging data 42 includes specification data that details the characteristics (e.g., physical specifications and attributes) of the types of packaging materials. For example, for a corrugated packaging material, example specifications and attributes are a material type, a flute, a style, a board weight, or other attribute. Customers 6 may interact with packaging manager 32 to specify types of packaging materials, define labels or other printed materials associated with manufactured products, based on artwork data 42A, packaging templates 42B, and configuration data 42D. Packaging manager assigns a unique packaging number (P/N) to each specified type of packaging material.

**[0072]** Customers 6 interact with packaging manager 32 to create new packaging records for packaging materials based on packaging data 42C and the packaging templates 42B, and populate the fields of the templates with text, graphics or other data. To create a package record, a user initially directs packaging manager 32 to select a packaging template 42B. To facilitate this process, packaging manager 32 provides an interface with which customers 6 can traverse the hierarchies to easily select an appropriate packaging template based on current shipping requirements. In particular, packaging manager 32 incorporates decision-tree logic to filter packaging templates based on a hierarchy selected by the user. As the customer 6 traverses the selected hierarchy, packaging manager 32 selectively presents the set of packaging templates registered against the currently selected node of the tree. In this manner, packaging manager 32 allows the user to drill down into storage packaging data to

select appropriate templates for assembling and outputting packaging material. For example, packaging manager 32 may request information from the user, such as a product line, a country of origin, a destination country, an industry, a shipping company, a recipient, and the like. Packaging manager 32 presents a set of packaging templates 42B that match the supplied criteria.

[0073] Upon selecting a template, the user interacts with packaging manager 32 to populate the fields of the template with text, graphics or other data, and to store the populated template as a new package record 42C. In particular, record manager 23 provides an interface by which the user can search artwork description data 42F to identify graphic or textual elements within artwork data 42A, and associate the elements with fields of the selected template. For example, in association with corporate logo type field, packaging manager 32 may present a list of the graphical elements of artwork data 42A that have been associated with the field type. In this manner, the user is able to readily select and reuse constituent elements extracted from packaging graphics uploaded or created by customers 6. In addition, user can set various characteristics and properties for the defined fields for the template. A user may, for example, enable “dynamic scaling” for a text or graphic element associated with a field of the selected template, causing CPD management system 4 to dynamically select a font size for corresponding text or dynamically scale the graphic element, so that the text or graphic element can be fully displayed within the label field.

[0074] During the process of assembling a packaging template 42B into a packaging record 42C, packaging manager 32 engages rules engine 38 to validate the content of the packaging record. Rules engine 38 validates the content of the record in view of packaging rules 42E, which may represent particular constraints, such as regulations from regulatory agencies, requirements for particular shipping companies or recipients, and the like. Packaging rules 42E may also be used to provide informational text, such as comments or suggestions, to customers 6 during the process of assembling packaging records. For example, packaging rules 42E may be created to present an alert consistent with established packaging rules, such as: “Based on your selected destination country of Germany and the selected industry of Health Care, be sure to include a Group Code and a Recycle Number within your packaging record.”

[0075] In order to control the application of packaging rules 42E, each of the packaging rules may be associated with one or more fields of packaging templates 42B. As described above, packaging templates 42B are formed from a set of uniquely identified fields. Customers 6 interact with packaging manager 32 to define packaging rules 42E for validating package records 42C, and to relate the rules to the one or more fields. When invoked by packaging manager 32 during the process of assembling a new package record 42C, rules engine 38 selectively applies packaging rules 42E to the fields of the new package record. More specifically, rules engine 38 selects and applies packaging rules 42E to the new package record based on the unique identifiers of the fields of the new package record.

[0076] As with packaging templates 42B, packaging rules 42E may be organized hierarchically. Records manager 32 provides an interface by which customers 6 define and maintain one or more hierarchical relationships for organizing packaging rules 42E. Each of customers 6 may define respective hierarchies for organizing their respective packaging templates, and may customize the hierarchies based on their needs. As with packaging templates 42B, users may define hierarchies that comprise a number of levels having nodes corresponding to various packaging constraints and other criteria. The users need not necessarily create new hierarchies, but may use common hierarchies to organize both packaging templates 42B and packaging rules 42E. Users “register” newly created packaging rules 42E by directing record manager 24 to associate each of the rules with a respective node of one of the hierarchies. A service provider or other host for CPD management system 4 may provide a set of base rules. Again, however, customers 6 may augment these base rules with customer-specific rules for validating the packaging data records when assembled. In this manner, system 4 is adaptive to specific customer preferences, and may operate according to different rules for different customers.

[0077] Packaging manager 32 integrates formal control modules and procedures to manage the process of developing and maintaining the packaging records within packaging data 42C. Packaging manager 32, for example, includes revision control modules for controlling the development of packaging records from creation to approval and archival. Packaging manager 32 supports, for example, check-in and check-out mechanisms for controlling access to packaging records and tracks modifications to the records to provide revision

histories and other modification information. Each of the packaging records has a corresponding status, such as draft, pending, approved, archived, obsolete and superseded.

[0078] Upon validation, a customer 6 changes a status for a packaging record from “draft” to “approved.” In response, record manager 34 generates an electronic image of the label, such as a PDF (portable document format) output, timestamps the image and archives the image. A version of the image may be stored as a low resolution “thumbnail” to facilitate ready identification by users without the need to retrieve the entire high-resolution image.

Packaging manager 32 associates data from the corresponding packaging record with the archived label image to allow for indexing and quick retrieval. In this manner, CPD management system 4 provides an intelligent packaging data warehouse with which customers 6 interact for creation, validation, and distribution of packaging data for label and other packaging materials associated with products 6.

[0079] Output manager 34 controls all aspects of printing. Once a customer 6 has created a template and created a corresponding record for the template by populating the fields of the template with elements selected from artwork data 42A, output manager 34 marks the packaging record available for printing at manufacturing facilities 8 or print centers 16. Only records having an approved status are “published” to manufacturing facilities 8, i.e., are available to customers 6 via the output manager 34. This gives customers 6 the ability to manage data, add new labels, and update labels without concern about the possibility that one of manufacturing sites 6 may prematurely use an unapproved label. As described below, run-time fields can be added to the template during design, which causes output manager 34 to prompt for the information at the time of print. Examples of run-time information include batch code, lot code, manufacture date, serial numbers, and the like. In one embodiment, CPD management system 10 stores the run-time data as labels or other materials are printed for tracking and tracing purposes.

[0080] As described in detail herein, output manager 34 interacts with device management software executing on computing environments within manufacturing facilities 8 and print centers 16 to control the application of the packaging data. In particular, output manager 34 communicates the packaging records via network 9 to the device management software of a target manufacturing facility 8. A master module within the device management software receives the packaging record, and configures one or more device control modules to apply

the packaging data specified by received packaging records. Once configured, the individual device control modules remotely access artwork data 42A via network 9 to retrieve the assigned packaging data, e.g., artwork elements. The device control modules retrieve their assigned packaging data from artwork data 42A, and interface with the respective I/O device to control application of the packaging data. In this manner, the device management software and CPD management system 4 interact to provide centralized control over the application of packaging data by distributed manufacturing facilities 8 and print centers 16.

**[0081]** Application programming interface (API) 36 provides the ability to establish direct connections with external computing devices. API 36 may be used to allow such devices to automatically control CPD management system 4, or for automatically retrieving data from such devices. For example, a front-end module, such as a script or command line interface provided by the remote computing device, for example, may communicate with API 36 directly, e.g., bypassing the interfaces presented by other software modules 21. In this manner, the front-end module can automatically interact with CPD management system 4 and thereby control output. As a result, API 36 can be useful when connecting to internal corporate systems to incorporate, for example, product information into a packaging label. In addition, API 36 may be used at manufacturing time to automatically provide run-time information for labels and other printed materials.

**[0082]** API 36 also allows CPD management system 4 to directly access external data sources, such as data sources within customers 6, regulatory agencies 10, shipping companies 12, foreign customs 14, or the like. Packaging manager 32 may, for example, invoke API for retrieving packaging data directly from a data source maintained by a customer 6.

**[0083]** Spend data 42G represents data specifying the actual dollars spent on the packaging material by the enterprises associated with customers 6. For example, spend data 42G may take the form of a purchase order history that lists each packaging material procured by manufacturing facilities 8. For each transaction, spend data may list a variety of information, including a type of transaction (e.g., blanket purchase order, releases against purchase orders, invoices against purchase orders), a number of transactions, a sourcing supplier, invoice numbers, total dollars, unit cost, quantity ordered, purchase order number, a packaging number (P/N) for linking with the types of packaging materials defined by packaging data 42C, invoice terms, freight terms, tooling charges, or other information related to actual

procurement of the packaging materials. CPD management system 4 may receive spend data 42G from customers 6 via software modules 21, or may retrieve the spend data via API 36 from external electronic order processing and inventory management systems associated with customers 6.

**[0084]** Reporting module 43 provides an interface with which strategic sourcing service 15 or any of customers 6 interact to apply the techniques described herein to develop enterprise-wide sourcing strategies for packaging materials. In particular, reporting module 15 provides an analytical and reporting environment to generate commodity profiles for selected commodities, i.e., packaging materials used by the enterprises associated with customers 6. A “commodity profile,” as referred to herein, includes one or more data-driven electronic reports that identify and quantify a current state of the packaging material consumed by the enterprise under review. In particular, the commodity profile may identify one or more characteristics of a selected type of packaging material, and includes at least one electronic report that associates enterprise-wide costs for procurement of packaging materials of the selected type with each of the characteristics of the type of packaging material. FIGS. 24-39, described in further detail below, illustrate example reports that reporting module 43 may automatically generate during the commodity profiling process.

**[0085]** Strategic sourcing service 15 and/or customers 6 may interact with reporting module 43 to perform this process in a manual, semi-automated, or automated fashion. For example, strategic sourcing service 15 and/or customers 6 may interact with reporting module 43 to access and retrieve portions of spend data 42G and packaging data 42C for a selected packaging material. Based on this data, a commodity profile may be manually generated, e.g., by interaction with a suitable spreadsheet software program. Alternatively, reporting module 43 may automatically generates the electronic reports of the commodity profile to associate respective portions of the costs specified by spend data 42G with the characteristics of the selected packaging material specified by packaging data 42C. Reporting module 43 may retrieve the respective portions of spend data 42G and packaging data 42C based on input from a user selecting the type of packaging material for which to generate the commodity profile.

**[0086]** FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary manufacturing facility 8 in which device management software 45 controls application of packaging data to product 7. In the

illustrated embodiment, device management software 45 includes a display manager 47, a master control module 48, and a set of device control modules 49A-49N (collective “device control modules 49”).

[0087] Each of device control modules 49 corresponds to a respective one of input/output (I/O) devices 50. Moreover, device control modules 49 contain specialized logic for control of and communication with the respective I/O device 50 based on the specific requirements of each device. I/O devices 50 may include, for example, inkjet printers, label printers, and other output devices that apply packaging data to product 7 or packaging materials related to the product. In addition, the I/O device may include bar code scanners, radio-frequency identification (RFID) readers, and other input devices that read information from the products to initiate application of the packaging data, determine the type of packaging material (e.g., packages), verify the number of packages processed, and the like.

[0088] Master control module 48 is configured based on the specific characteristics of the manufacturing line through which product 7 moves. For example, master control module 48 is configured based on the specific number of I/O devices 50 present within the manufacturing line, as well as the timing characteristics and other requirements of the flow of product 7 through the manufacturing line. Master control module 48 receives packaging records from output manager of CPD management system 4 and, based on this configuration information, configures each of device control modules 49 to control the flow of packaging data, e.g., artwork, from the CDP management system 2 to I/O devices 36 for application to product 7.

[0089] In particular, master control module 48 parses the packaging record, and communicates information, i.e., “handles,” to each of device control modules 49. The handles identify one or more specific artwork elements within CPD management system 4 to be applied I/O devices 50. Upon receiving the handles, device control modules 49 remotely access CPD management system 4 via network 9 to retrieve the assigned packaging data, e.g., artwork elements. Device control modules 49 retrieve the respective packaging data, and configure the respective I/O devices 50 to control application of the packaging data. In this manner, device management software 45 and CPD management system 4 cooperated to provide centralized control over the specific packaging data, e.g., artwork elements, that are applied by each I/O devices 50 of remote manufacturing facility 8.

**[0090]** Master control module 48 and device control modules 49 conform to a modular software architecture that allows device control modules 49 to be individually removed or added. Each of device control modules 49 provides a “common” interface having identical interface functions for communicating with master control module 48. In this manner, master control module 48 need not be programmed to accommodate a variety of different device control modules 49, and may communicate to each device control module in the same manner.

**[0091]** Each of device control modules 49 communicates status information to display manager 47 for rendering and presentment to a user, e.g., a line operator via display 46. In one embodiment, display manager 47 dynamically generates a graphical user interface (GUI) to present the status information. Display manager 47 accesses master control module 48 to determine the number of device control modules 49 and the physical arrangement of the respective I/O device 50 to which the device control modules correspond. Based on the number and physical arrangement, display manager 47 dynamically generates the GUI to present the interface in a manner that resembles the manufacturing line. In particular, display manager 47 presents a graphical icon for each of I/O devices 50, and arranges the icons in a manner that reflects the physical arrangement of I/O devices with the manufacturing line. Display manager 47 updates each of the icons to present the status information received from device control modules 49 for the respective I/O devices 50. In one embodiment, display 46 comprises a touch-pad allowing the operator to selectively review detailed status information for any of I/O devices 50 by simply touching the corresponding icon.

**[0092]** FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an example embodiment of a manufacturing facility 8 having four I/O devices 57A-57D. Specifically, manufacturing facility 8 has a first scanner 57A, a label printer 57B, an inject printer 57C, and a second scanner 57D. Consequently, device management software 58 includes scanner control module 53A, printer control module 53B, printer control module 53C, and scanner control module 53D. As described herein, master control module 54 configures device control modules 53 to apply the packaging data specified by packaging records received from CPD management system 4.

**[0093]** In this example, scanners 57A, 57D gather information about product 7 at various points within the manufacturing line. In particular, scanner control module 53A configures



scanner 57A to scan the product container, e.g., box, to retrieve identification information. Based on the identification information, master module 54 identifies an appropriate packaging record, and configures printer control modules 53B and 53C to retrieve the appropriate information to be printed. Printer control module 53B, for example, retrieves artwork elements from CPD management system 4 and configures label printer 57B to print the artwork elements on one or more labels to be applied to the container. Similarly, printer control module 53C retrieves artwork elements and configures inkjet printer 57C to print the artwork elements directly on the container. Scanner 57D reads information from the container as it passes the end of the manufacturing line. Scanner control module 53D relays the information to master control module 54 for verification before the container is added to a pallet for shipping.

[0094] In addition to controlling the flow of packaging data for application to product 7, the device management software and, in particular, master module 54 may interact with CPD management system 4 to verify and reconcile the application of the packaging data at each step of the manufacturing line. For instance, if label printer 57B printed fifty labels but scanner 57D verified only 40 containers, master module 54 may alert the operator via display manager 55 that ten boxes are missing. Master module 54 may relay this information is relayed the CPD management system 4. This may be useful in situations where product 7 is shipped from manufacturing facility 8 to various points of distribution, but the product is found to be defective and needs to be recalled. CPD management system 4 may be used to generate reports to determine how much product 7 is affected, i.e., by analyzing the reconciled information received from the manufacturing line. This information may include identification of the operator, a batch number, lot number (or any other identifier), and can be searched to retrieve a list of all matching products.

[0095] FIG. 5 is a flowchart that provides a high-level overview of example operation of CPD management system 4. Initially, a system administrator of a service provider or other host of CPD management system 4 interacts with admin module 30 to configure the CPD management system (58). For example, the authorized user may add new customers 6, setup user accounts, and define preferences, access rights and the like. In addition, the system administrator may create base sets of packaging templates 42B, packaging rules 42E, as well as hierarchies for organizing the templates and rules. During this process, CPD management

system 4 may automatically access and retrieve regulation and compliance information from external data sources, such as data sources of customers 6, regulatory agencies 10, shipping companies 12, and foreign customs 14 (59). CPD management system 4 updates packaging rules 42E based on the gathered information, thereby ensuring compliance with the regulations.

[0096] Next, an authorized user of a customer 6 may interact with template design tool 22 and template manager 24 to develop customer-specific packaging templates, and register the new templates against the defined hierarchies (60). The authorized user then either uploads packaging artwork or interacts with graphic design tool 26 to create the artwork (61).

Artwork for a particular packaging material typically takes the form of a single “layout,” and may comprise one or more graphics files. Artwork importer 39 parses the graphic files associated with the overall packaging graphic to extract its constituent elements, i.e., all textual and graphical elements within the packaging graphic, and stores the extracted elements within artwork data 42A (62). During this process, artwork importer 39 generates artwork data 42F that describes that composition of each packaging graphic uploaded or created by customers 6 (63). Artwork importer 39 may present a reconciliation user interface that allows customers 6 to map each of the extracted elements to one or more types of fields supported by packaging templates 42B (64). In addition, the user may interact with packaging manager 32 to develop and register customer-specific packaging rules for validating the packaging records (65).

[0097] Next, the user interacts with packaging manager 32 to create a new packaging record by first selecting one of packaging templates 42B (66). As described above, record manager may invoke decision-tree logic to filter and present a subset of packaging templates 42B based on the hierarchical arrangement of the templates. Upon selecting a template, the user assembles a new packaging record by populating the various fields of the template with text, graphics or other packaging data (67). To populate a given field, packaging manager 32 may receive input data from the user, retrieve textual or graphical elements from artwork data 42A from stored in database servers 40 based on artwork description data 42F, retrieve data from one or more external databases via API 36, and or the like.

[0098] During or after the population process, packaging manager 32 invokes rules engine 38 to validate the content of each field by application of packaging rules 42E (68). Once

validated by packaging manager 32, and approved by the user, record manager 32 marks the packaging record as “Approved,” thereby allowing access by manufacturing facilities 8 (69). As further illustrated in reference to the flowchart of FIG. 9, device management software executing on computing environments of remote manufacturing facilities 8, print centers 16 or other output locations interact with output manager 34 via network 9 to securely receive packaging records for customers 6, and control the flow of packaging data to input/output devices to print the labels or other materials for manufactured products 7 (70).

[0099] FIG. 6 is a block diagram that provides another high-level overview of the operation of CPD management system 4. As illustrated, an authorized user of a customer 6 interacts with artwork importer 32 to import packaging graphics 71 into CDP management system 4. A typical “layout” produced, for example, by graphic design firm 17 for a single packaging instance may comprise a set of one or more graphic files, which may be hierarchically arranged on a computer-readable medium. Moreover, the layout typically includes a plurality of constituent elements having a defined orientation. For example, a layout for a packaging material may include a plurality of textual elements and a plurality of graphical elements. Moreover, the layout defines the orientation of the elements in relation to each other within a two dimensional space that defines the packaging material to be printed.

[00100] For each packaging graphic 71 being imported, i.e., each packaging layout, artwork importer 32 analyzes the packaging graphic and identifies the associated graphic files. In addition, artwork importer 32 identifies the graphical elements and the textual elements that makeup the packaging graphic, and determines the orientation of the elements. Based on the identified elements and their orientation, artwork importer 32 applies packaging schema 72 to generate artwork description data 42F that describes the elements and their orientation. Artwork importer 32 may generate artwork description data as metadata and in a form that complies with a data description language, e.g., the eXtensible Markup Language (XML). Artwork importer 32 stores the metadata as artwork description data 42F, and stores the constituent elements of the imported packaging graphic 71 as artwork data 42A.

[00101] The authorized user then interacts with packaging manager 32 to select a template from packaging templates 42B. As described above, packaging manager 32 may invoke decision-tree logic to filter and present a subset of packaging templates 42B based on the hierarchical arrangement of the templates.

**[00102]** Upon selecting one of packaging template 42B, the user assembles a new packaging record 73 by populating the various fields of the selected template with text, graphics or other packaging data. Specifically, to populate a given field, packaging manager 32 may search artwork description data 42F to identify graphic or textual elements within artwork data 42A, that is warehoused by CPD management system 4. In particular, each field within a packaging template may be associated with a graphic or textual element extracted from packaging graphics 71 via artwork importer 32.

**[00103]** In addition, packaging manager 32 may retrieve data from an external data source 74A, such as a customer database. In particular, each field within a packaging template may be mapped to an external data source for directly retrieving data. To facilitate data transfer, packaging manager 32 may support data sources that are compliant with the eXtensible Markup Language (XML) or other data description language. As another example, packaging manager 32 may automatically access and retrieve regulation and compliance information from external data sources, such as shipping data 75, regulation data 76, customer data, and customs data 77. Packaging manager 32 may incorporate some of this data directly within packaging record 73 as content to be printed on the packaging material. For example, shipping data 64 may include instructions from a selected shipping company to be printed on a label or other packaging material. Furthermore, packaging manager 32 may update packaging rules 42E based on the gathered information.

**[00104]** Rules engine 38 applies the packaging rules to the contents of the newly created packaging record 73 to validate the content in view of the information gathered from shipping data 75, regulation data 76, customer-specific data, customs data 77, or other external data source, as well as customer-specific packaging rules, or rules created by a service provider for CPD management system 4. Once validated, output manager 34 communicates the packaging record, to device management software 45 executing on a remote manufacturing facility 8 or other output location to control the flow of packaging data to labels or other packaging material related to product 7.

**[00105]** FIG. 7 illustrates an example packaging graphic 78 to be processed by artwork importer 32. As illustrated, the exemplary packaging graphic 78 comprises a plurality of graphical elements and textual elements. In particular, packaging graphic includes graphical trademarks 79A, 79B, a textual product name 79C, a textual product code 79D, textual

product information 79E, 79F, 79G, a textual packaging level 79H, a graphical bar code 79I, and textual seller contact information 79J.

[00106] Artwork importer 32 processes packaging graphic 78 to extract the graphical and textual elements 79, and stores the elements as artwork data 42A. For example, packaging graphic 78 as produced, for example, by graphic design firm 17 may comprise a set of data files as files:

```
Example_Packaging_Layout.qxd
    graphic_1.eps
    graphic_2.eps
    graphic_3.jpg
    text_seg_1.txt
    text_seg_2.txt
    text_seg_3.txt
    graphic_3.jpg
```

In this example, packaging graphic 78 has been created in a Quark XPress format, and includes a master file “Example\_Packaging\_Layout.qxd” that defines the overall layout and arrangement of the graphical and textual elements, and links to a set of additional files that store graphical and textual elements.

[00107] Artwork importer 32 processes packaging graphic 78 to identify the data files and the graphical and textual elements 79A-79J defined by the layout and stored within the data files. Artwork importer 32 processes the layout file to search for and identify tagged data that describes the elements stored by the data files as well as the attributes and orientation of the elements within the overall layout. Once the elements are identified, artwork importer 32 presents reconciliation user interface that allows a user to map each of the elements to one or more types of fields supported by packaging templates 42B, generates artwork description data 42F based on the mapping, and stores the elements as artwork data 42A in a manner that allows each element to be individually retrieved and reused on packaging material.

[00108] Although illustrated for exemplary purposes with reference to Quark XPress format, packaging graphic 78 may take the form of any of a number of different formats. To support the different formats, artwork importer 39 may include a set of respective modules, e.g., “plug-ins,” each module having specialized logic to process a different layout format.

[00109] FIG. 8 illustrates an example reconciliation interface 80 presented to the user by artwork importer 32. In the illustrated embodiment, reconciliation interface 80 includes a

display area 82 that illustrates the graphic being imported, an element description area 84, and a data type assignment area 86. Element description area 84 presents a list of graphical and textual elements identified by artwork importer 39 within the graphic. For each element, artwork importer 39 generates element description area 84 to list an associated element type, e.g., graphical or textual, and an element identifier ("ID") assigned by the artwork importer. To aid the importation, artwork importer 39 may generate display area 82 to graphically highlight each element with a respective identifier and an area indicator (illustrated as identifiers A-H and dashed lines in FIG. 7).

[00110] The user interacts with data type assignment area 86 to map each identified element to a type of data field supported by packaging templates 42B. Specifically, data type assignment area 86 provides a respective input area, e.g., drop-down menu 85, for each element identified within the packaging graphic. The user interacts with the input areas to assign a field type to each of the elements. Artwork importer 39 generates the available field types based on the packaging templates 42B and, in particular, a data model defined by the fields of the templates.

[00111] Upon assigning a field type to each of the elements, the user may direct artwork importer to import the packaging graphic by selecting the IMPORT button 87. In response, artwork importer 39 generates artwork description data 42F that describes that composition of the packaging graphic, including metadata that describes each element and the assigned packaging field type. Alternatively, the user may abort the process by selecting the CANCEL button 88.

[00112] The following pseudo code illustrates exemplary artwork description data 42F generated by artwork importer 39 for the exemplary packaging graphic of FIG. 7:

```
<GRAPHIC NAME="EXAMPLE_PACKAGING_LAYOUT" TYPE="QXD">
  <ELEMENT ID=1 TYPE="IMAGE" FIELD_TYPE="LOGO" FILE="GRAPHIC_1.EPS"/>
  <ELEMENT ID=2 TYPE="IMAGE" FIELD_TYPE="LOGO" FILE="GRAPHIC_2.EPS"/>
  <ELEMENT ID=3 TYPE="TEXT" FIELD_TYPE="P_NAME" FILE="TEXT_SEG__1.EPS"/>
  <ELEMENT ID=4 TYPE="TEXT" FIELD_TYPE="P_CODE" FILE="TEXT_SEG_2.EPS"/>
  <ELEMENT ID=5 TYPE="TEXT" FIELD_TYPE="P_INFO" FILE="TEXT_SEG_3.EPS"/>
  <ELEMENT ID=6 TYPE="TEXT" FIELD_TYPE="LEVEL" FILE="TEXT_SEG_3.EPS"/>
  <ELEMENT ID=7 TYPE="IMAGE" FIELD_TYPE="BARCODE" FILE="GRAPHIC_3.JPG"/>
  <ELEMENT ID=8 TYPE="TEXT" FIELD_TYPE="S_INFO" FILE="TEST_SEG_3"/>
</GRAPHIC>
```

In this simplistic example, the exemplary artwork description data 42F conforms to XML, and includes tags that describe each graphical and textual element of the imported graphic. Moreover, each tag lists the element identifier, the type of element, the assigned packaging field, and the particular file that stores the element.

**[00113]** FIG. 9 is a flowchart that illustrates exemplary operation of device management software 45 (FIG. 3) executing on a computing environment of a remote manufacturing facility 8. Initially, output manager 34 communicates the packaging records via network 9 to device management software 45 (89A). In particular, master control module 48 (FIG. 2) receives and parses the packaging record (89C) to extract print jobs for each of I/O devices 50. Each print job includes one or more identifiers, i.e., “handles,” to artwork elements stored within artwork data 42A of CPD management system 4. Master control module 48 configures the individual device control modules 49 to apply the artwork elements specified by the received packaging record (89D). In this manner, master control module 48 configures each device control module 49 as necessary to control the flow of packaging-related information from CPD management system 4 to I/O devices 50 for application to product 7.

**[00114]** Once configured, device control modules 49 remotely access artwork data 42A via network 9 to retrieve the assigned packaging data, e.g., artwork elements (89E). Specifically, each of device control modules 49 retrieve their assigned packaging data from artwork data 42A based on the handles provided by master control module 48. Device control modules 49 interface with their respective I/O device 50, and configure the I/O devices 50 (89F) to apply the specific artwork elements retrieved from CPD management system 4 (89G).

**[00115]** During the application of the artwork elements to product 7, device management software 45 monitors the manufacturing line and, in particular, the number of containers processed to verify and reconcile the application of the packaging data at each step of the manufacturing line (89I). Device management software 45 uploads verification information to CPD management system 4 (89J). The verification information may include, for example, a number of containers processed at each stage of the manufacturing line, any error messages, an identification of an operator, a batch number, lot number, or any other identifier, and the like. The process continues until all containers are processed for the current packaging record (89k).

[00116] FIG. 10 illustrates an example web-based user interface 90 presented by template manager 24. An authorized user can check-in templates to CPD management system 4 by clicking on the Add button 91A, at which time CPD management system 4 automatically assigns a unique template ID 91B and initializes a publication status 91C to “Draft.” At this time, the user can assign a template name 91D.

[00117] Interface 90 provided by template manager 24 supports the logical categories defined by the corporation for managing templates throughout customers 6. When adding a new template, for example, the user may mark the template as global to make the template available throughout the company. Alternatively, the user may specify a packaging level, business unit and market for the template. The trustee 91E indicates the user that has authority to modify the template being checked-in, typically the user that created the template using graphic design tool 22.

[00118] Often, a template may supersede an older template, as identified by window 91F. Template size 91G, such as 5x7, indicates the physical size of the template when printed. All of the parameters and attributes captured by template manager 24 will be stored in CPD management system 4 and be available later to the user via other software modules 21, including packaging manager 32 and output manager 34. The user can suggest print material for the label within window 91H. When printing the label, as described below, the output manager displays the suggested print material to aid the operator at run-time. Finally, the user can attach a template file produced by the template designer 22 by entering a filename within window 91L.

[00119] Search window 91M allows the user to locate one of stored packaging template 42B instead of creating a new template. After finding a template, the user can modify the parameters and select change button 91N. After finalizing the template, the user can “approve” the template by selecting the approve button 91O, thereby marking the template as available for use.

[00120] FIG. 11 illustrates an example web-based user interface 93 presented by graphics manager 28 that may be used to trigger artwork importation. Initially, an authorized user can upload graphics for importation to CPD management system 4 by clicking on the Add button 94 after completing the various fields presented by interface 93, at which time CPD management system 4 automatically assigns a unique graphic ID and initializes a status for



the packaging graphic to “Draft.” Typically, the user assigns a name to the packaging graphic 95, provides a short description 96 and provides a location 97 where the associated graphic files are located and ready for importation. Interface 93 provides viewer 98 by which the user can preview the packaging layout. Upon approving the graphic layout, by selecting the Approve button 99, graphic manager 28 changes the status to “approved” and records the date approved 100.

[00121] FIGS. 12-17 illustrate an example web-based user interface 101 presented by packaging manager 32. Generally, interface 101 allows users to define labels for use on packaging and manufactured products using on packaging templates and graphics uploaded to CPD management system 4 by template manager 22 and graphics manager 28, respectively. Referring to FIG. 12, users interact with interface 101 presented by packaging manager 32 to provide data for the fields of a selected template. The user may, for example, associate a field with text, graphics or other data.

[00122] To create a packaging record, a user having rights to access packaging manager 32 selects New Record button 102 at which time CPD management system 4 automatically assigns a unique label ID 103 and initializes a status 104 for the record to “Draft.” The unique label ID is useful for compliance with regulations, such as the regulations found in the health care and pharmaceutical industries that require a labeling change management process, for example utilizing a single, unique control number for each label.

[00123] The user may also select a pre-existing packaging record and make changes. Interface 101 offers two mechanisms for selecting a record. The user may traverse the logical categories defined for CPD management system 4 by providing, for example, a corporate label ID 105, a packaging level 106, and a corresponding manufactured part or product 107. For a given corporate ID number 102, there may be a number of records covering the various packaging levels. These records form a related family that can share common data, such as a message or warning text that must be displayed on labels for all packaging levels. Another method for finding a label is to supply the unique label ID 103.

[00124] When creating a packaging record, CPD management system 4 allows the users to control when manufacturing facilities 8 use an updated label. This may be useful in heavily regulated industries where the manufacturing company may need to record the specific point where labels change, such as in the medical and pharmaceutical industries. In particular, the

user can classify the record as “pass through” or as “non-pass through.” The output manager 34 uses an updated label immediately if the label is designated as “pass through.” Once a user has approved a pass through packaging record, the old record is immediately replaced and an image of the label for the old record is archived in a graphic format, such as PDF, to create a permanent record of the old label.

**[00125]** For non-pass through labels, output manager 34 allows the manufacturing facilities 8 to control when the updated packaging record is used in place of the superceded packaging record. This allows the manufacturing facilities 8 to print the older labels for a desired period of time, such as until the end of a batch run or the depletion of current inventory. During this process, CPD management system 4 automatically maintains a duplicate packaging record within packaging data 42C controlled by the corporate ID number. Manufacturing facilities 8 can elect when to replace the old record with the updated one.

**[00126]** Interface 101 provides a number of data entry windows 108 for mapping extracted layout elements, such as textual and graphical elements, to corresponding fields within the selected packaging template. In other words, data entry windows 108 allow the user to select and associate specific elements with each field of the selected template. Packaging manager 32 determines the defined fields for the selected packaging template, and presents those fields within data entry windows 108. For each field, record manager provides an input area, e.g., a text entry box or a drop-down menu, by which the user selects extracted textual or graphical elements or otherwise provides input to populate the fields of the template record being created. Data entry windows 108 may require that the input from the user match constraints defined within template manager 24 during template creation. In this manner, the template may control the number of characters and format for each field.

**[00127]** Product data entry window 108A, for example, captures product specific data for the selected packaging record and includes three windows including main product data entry window 110A, origin-address data entry window 110B and free text data entry window 110C. As illustrated in FIG. 13, origin-address data entry window 110B allows a user to specify a country of origin 112 for the product, translations 114 that are available for the label, and an address 116 of the manufacturer. Free text data allows the user to add miscellaneous messages such as “50% off” or “Buy one get one free” to a label. For each of

these fields, the user may select a textual segment extracted by artwork importer 39 that is associated with the particular field type. Alternatively, the user may insert textual data.

**[00128]** FIG. 14 illustrates packaging level data entry window 108B of user interface 101. Packaging level data entry window 108B allows the user to identify the packaging levels for a manufacturing product. In particular, the user can define the quantity 120 of the product within each of packaging levels 122, and define various features, such as size and weight, at each level. In addition, the user may select graphical icons representing the components and container for each packaging level. Window 124 graphically illustrates the packaging process.

**[00129]** FIG. 15 illustrates template-part data entry window 108C of user interface 101. Template-part data entry window 108C allows the user to identify the corresponding template 126 for the current packaging record, and displays an image 128 that graphically illustrates the label as well as the corresponding fields 130 associated with the label.

**[00130]** FIG. 16 illustrates graphics data entry window 108D of user interface 101 that allows the user to assign graphic elements 132 from artwork data 42A to the various fields 134 within the template. In particular, for each of fields 134, user interface 101 presents a drop-down menu that lists those graphical elements that have been imported and specifically associated with the field type via reconciliation interface 80.

**[00131]** FIG. 17 illustrates translations data entry window 108E of user interface 101 that allows the user to select one or more languages 136 for the label and enter translation text 138 for one or more fields. In this manner, any text on the label can be multilingual. In one embodiment, CPD management system 4 is Unicode compliant and can readily support a wide variety of character sets.

**[00132]** Referring again to FIG. 12, once the user has completed the field population process, the user can approve the label by selecting Approve button 139. Upon approval, packaging manager 32 generates an image, such as a PDF file, of the resultant label based on the graphics and other data associated with the fields of the selected label. In addition, packaging manager 32 timestamps the image and archives the image to record a visual representation of the exact label that is available for use by manufacturing facilities 8. CPD management system 4 associates data from the current record with the archived image to allow for indexing and quick retrieval.

**[00133]** FIGS. 18-20 illustrate an example web-based user interface 140 presented by output manager 34. As described, interface 140 controls all aspects of label printing by manufacturing facilities 8. Referring to FIG. 15, a user, such as a plant operator within one of manufacturing facilities 8, first interacts with data source selection window 142 to elect whether to retrieve packaging data from CPD management system 4 via network 9, or from a local copy of data stores 42. This option is useful to maintain manufacturing ability even in situations where network 9 is unavailable. Specifically, CPD management system 4 may replicate data stores 42, or portions thereof, to local servers within each manufacturing facility 8 and print centers 16.

**[00134]** After selecting the data source, the user then selects a desired packaging record using search window 144. In particular, the user can enter a unique label ID, or a corporate ID and corresponding packaging level and part. Only packaging records having an approved status are available to the user via output manager 34. This gives business unit 4 the ability to manage packaging data, create new labels, and update labels without worrying about the manufacturing facilities 8 prematurely using non-approved labels.

**[00135]** As illustrated in FIG. 19, once a label is identified, output manager 34 retrieves the detailed data for the label from packaging data 42C and displays the data within window 146. Interface 140 displays this information in non-editable form for verification by the user. In addition, interface 140 displays any run-time fields 148, such as fields 150 and 152, for capturing data as, for example, lot number and batch code. Next, the plant operator selects a quantity 150 and an available printer 152. As described above, output manager 34 controls the list of available printers 152 based on access settings within config data 42D.

**[00136]** As illustrated in FIG. 20, output manager 34 provides the ability to view approved labels 154 or other packaging material in comparison with the approved packaging record as archived by packaging manager 32. More specifically, the user may typically print a single label and compare the printed label against the archived image displayed in view screen 156. Verification against the archived label is more accurate than performing a print preview, as commonly available in conventional systems. A print preview only displays the packaging record that is about to be printed, versus displaying the exact approved version. This feature may be particularly useful for regulated industries. Upon verifying the packaging record, the user selects a print mode and quantity, and prints either individually, continuously, or a

combination thereof. Alternatively, the user may store the generated labels to a computer-readable file in a variety of formats, such as EPS or bitmap. The user may then ship the generated label to a high-end print service for printing large volume batches.

[00137] Once a print mode has been selected, output manager 34 communicates the detailed packaging data associated with the packaging record, and communicates the packaging data to device management software 45. As described, device management software 45 provides a modular architecture to interface with and configure I/O devices 50 to apply the centrally managed artwork.

[00138] FIG. 21 illustrates an example web-based user interface 93 presented on display 56 (FIG. 4) by display manager 55. In the illustrated embodiment, interface 93 represents an exemplary interface presented by display manager 55 for exemplary manufacturing line of FIG. 4. Display manager 55 dynamically generates interface 93 based on the number of device control modules 53 and the physical arrangement of the respective I/O device 57 to which the device control modules correspond. Display manager 55 dynamically generates interface 93 in a manner that resembles the manufacturing line.

[00139] As illustrated, interface 93 includes a graphical icon 152A-152D for each of I/O devices 57, and arranges the icons in a manner that reflects the physical arrangement of I/O devices with the manufacturing line. Display manager 55 updates each of the icons to present the status information received from device control modules 53 for the respective I/O devices 57. In one embodiment, display 56 comprises a touch-pad allowing the operator to selectively review detailed status information for any of I/O devices 57 by simply touching the corresponding icon 152.

[00140] FIG. 22 is a flowchart illustrating techniques for evaluating and developing enterprise-wide strategies for optimizing sourcing of packaging material for an enterprise associated with any of customers 6. The techniques may, for example, be applied by strategic sourcing service 15 (FIG. 1) or any of customers 6 to develop enterprise-wide strategies that effectively leverage, optimize, or otherwise increase the value of buying power for the procurement of packaging material for the enterprise, thereby leading to an overall reduction in total costs for packaging purchases by the enterprise.

[00141] In general, strategic sourcing service 15 (or customers 6) initially interacts with CPD management system 4 to generate a “commodity profile” for the enterprise (200). More

specifically, strategic sourcing service 15 interacts with CPD management system 4 to identify and quantify a current state of the packaging material consumed by the enterprise under review. As illustrated below in reference to 23-39, this process may involve the manual or automatic generation of one or more reports by CPD management system 4 that describe the consumed packaging material based on the centralized packaging data stored within the repositories of the CPD management system.

**[00142]** In the second stage, strategic sourcing service 15 generates “market profiles” that identify current conditions of markets that may affect or influence the purchase of commodities by the enterprise (202). As described in further detail below, strategic sourcing service 15 may make use of market forecasts, shipment forecasts, information related to the commodity markets, raw material forecasts, market and technology trends, and application of commodity business models to generate the market profiles.

**[00143]** In the third stage, strategic sourcing service 15 generates “supplier profiles” for the suppliers of the packaging materials being analyzed (206). The supplier profiles identify and assess the current supply base for the packaging materials, as well as candidate suppliers that may be used for future procurement of the packaging materials. Each supplier profile describes various financial information for a respective supplier, such as sales revenue, net income, sales growth, operating margin, number of employees, or other information. In addition, each supplier profile may describe the market segments in which the respective supplier operates. The supplier profiles may also provide SWOT analysis to list the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated with the respective supplier. Finally, the supplier profiles include information that describes the specific products, services, manufacturing locations, and production capacities of the respective supplier.

**[00144]** In the fourth stage, strategic sourcing service 15 works with customers 6 to develop enterprise-wide packaging strategies in view of their interactions with CPD management system 4 and the generated commodity, market, and supplier profiles (206). As described in more detail below, to develop the enterprise-wide strategies, in one embodiment: (a) an opportunity definition is first created that sets forth the benefits and risks of the opportunity in view of the profiles, (b) a supply base profile is generated that describes the supply base resulting from executed strategy, (c) a contract type is determined (e.g., multi-site, e-auction, contract term) for executing the strategy, (d) any supply chain and design imperatives are

identified (e.g., zero inventory, inventory classification, combination production runs for low volume, summary billing, standardized design, standards, no single sourcing, format for specifications), and (e) a relationship model is created that describes the relationship (e.g., commitments and benefits) between the enterprise and the supplier if the opportunity is achieved.

**[00145]** In view of the foregoing stages, strategic sourcing service 15 and customers 6 execute the enterprise-wide packaging procurement strategies. In particular, strategic sourcing service 15 and customers 6 initially review the generated profiles and developed strategies, and initiate quoting and contracting to determine whether to implement the defined strategies (208). This process allows strategic sourcing service 15 to formulate qualitative requirements and quantitative requirements. For example, customers 6 may assemble a request for proposal (RFP) that lays out overall legal requirements, and specifies contain a raw material price adjustment clause, a quality tolerance clause, a lead time clause, quality service performance clause, a graphic art creation clause, a package engineering support clause, a supplier cost down clause, and the like. The RFP may also require part numbers, estimated annual quantities, estimated release quantities, minimum / maximum levels for the supplied material, unit costs, invoicing terms, freight terms, volume rebates, cutting and printing costs, current raw material costs and percentages, square footage, cost per pallet, and the like.

**[00146]** Next, strategic sourcing service 15 performs qualitative and quantitative analysis of supplier response to the RFP (210). Based on the analysis, strategic sourcing service 15 and customers 6 prepare offers for one or more supplier, and negotiate with the suppliers in view of the commodity, market and supplier profiles generated, at least in part, based on the spend data and the packaging data maintained by CPD management system 4 for the enterprise under review (212).

**[00147]** In this manner, strategic sourcing service 15 interacts with CPD management system 4 to assist customers 6 in integrating their enterprise-wide packaging data with their spend data in order to identify and execute packaging strategies to effectively leverage, optimize, or otherwise increase the value of enterprise-wide buying power and reduce total cost associated with the procurement of packaging material.

**[00148]** FIG. 23 is a flowchart that illustrates in further detail the generation of a commodity profile in accordance with the techniques described herein. Initially, CPD management system 4 receives input, e.g., from strategic sourcing service 15 or directly from one of customers 6, specifying a commodity, i.e., a type of packaging material, used by the customer's enterprise (220). The commodity may be any type of packaging material, such as a particular type of corrugated box, a label, flexible film, drums, or other material. In addition, the input may describe multiple commodities for profiling.

**[00149]** Based on the identified commodity, CPD management system 4 analyzes the stored packaging data for the associated customer 6 to identify the manufacturing facilities 8 that utilize the commodity (222). In addition, CPD management system 4 identifies centrally stored spend data associated with the commodity (224) and specification data that describes the attributes and characteristics of the commodity (226).

**[00150]** CPD management system 4 then outputs integrated spend / specification information that correlates the spend data and the specification data for the commodity using the purchasing numbers (P/Ns) that interrelate the information (228). As illustrated by way of example below, CPD management system 4 may automatically generate reports that illustrate relationships between the spend data and the specification data for different suppliers, manufacturing facilities 8, commodity characteristic, or combinations thereof. In this manner, CPD management system 4 produces community profiles that are data driven profiles created from the spend data and specification data maintained the identified packaging-related commodity.

**[00151]** Finally, strategic sourcing service 15 interacts with CPD management system 4 to generate a transactional summary as part of the commodity profiling process (230). The transactional summary may list the number of transactions annually relating to the commodity and the cost per order, the number of invoices generated annually and the cost per invoice, and the number of electronic specifications for the commodity and cost per specification. The transactional summary provides insight into the total processing / transactional costs currently associated with procurement of the selected commodity. Strategic sourcing service 15 may work with customers 6 to identify costs per transaction to complete the transactional summary.



**[00152]** During this process, strategic sourcing service 15 may also create a contract state summary that identifies and details current quoting and contracting practices and policies related to the procurement of the commodity (232). The contract summary may also describe the nature and term of the current contract related to the commodity, and may indicate how much time has passed since procurement of the commodity has been competitively quoted.

**[00153]** The commodity profile created for the commodity allows strategic sourcing service 15 to develop preliminary strategies, such as strategies to leverage packaging specification elements (e.g., material, size, style, weight, flute, or other specification.), standardize or consolidate packaging specification elements, consolidate suppliers, substitute alternative materials, combine orders, align appropriate suppliers and commodities.

**[00154]** Although many of the exemplary steps of the commodity profiling process were illustrated by way of example as automatically performed by CPD management system 4, strategic sourcing service 15 and/or customers 6 may manually perform any of the steps. Moreover, the steps may be varied in order.

**[00155]** FIGS. 24 through 39 illustrate example reports that CPD management system 4 may automatically generate during the commodity profile stage based on the centrally stored spend data and specification data for the selected commodity currently being analyzed. In this example, FIGS. 24 through 39 illustrate example reports generated by CPD management system 4 during the commodity profiling stage for an exemplary corrugated packaging commodity.

**[00156]** FIG. 24 illustrates an example report 240 that integrates specification data and spend data for the corrugated packaging commodity with spend data. In this example, report 240 maps specification data with the corresponding spend data, which is illustrated in the form of a purchase order history that lists the associated manufacturing facility 8 ("plant") and the sourcing supplier.

**[00157]** FIG. 25 illustrates two pivot tables 242 and 244 generated by CPD management system 4 during the commodity profiling process. Pivot tables 242 and 244 illustrate integrated spend and specification data by totaling spend data by material for each supplier and plant, respectively.

**[00158]** FIG. 26 is an electronic report 250 generated by CPD management system 4 illustrating that, in this example, three manufacturing facilities 8 (Plants A, B and C) utilize

the corrugated commodity. Report 250 confirms that the commodity represents a significant opportunity in that the enterprise currently spends over \$800 thousands on the commodity.

[00159] FIG. 27 is an electronic report 252 illustrating that for corrugated packaging commodity there are opportunities for consolidating suppliers, as Plant A has successfully done. Electronic report 254 of FIG. 28 illustrates that Plant B has the lowest total dollars spent on the corrugated packaging commodity, but has the highest item count. Electronic report 256 of FIG. 29 illustrates that over 50% of the dollars spent on the corrugated commodity is for the type “bleached white.” Electronic report 258 of FIG. 30 illustrates that some types of the corrugated commodity is well-leveraged in some plants, but not others. For example, report 258 illustrates that, in this example, Plants A and B have both well-leveraged “mottle white” corrugated packaging material in that they purchase the material from a single supplier. Plant C, however, has not achieved this arrangement.

[00160] FIGS. 31 and 32 generated by CPD management system 4 provide integrated spend and specification data for a Flute attribute for the corrugated packaging commodity being profiled. Electronic report 260 of FIG. 31 illustrates that the corrugated packaging material having the “C Flute” attribute represents over 46% of the dollars spent on corrugated packaging material across the enterprise. Electronic report 262 of FIG. 32 illustrates the percentages of corrugated packaging material of each Flute type used by each plant. Report 262 illustrates that “B Flute” type corrugated material is leveraged from Supplier 2 and is dominate in Plant A, but that opportunities exist to leverage “E Flute” and “C Flute.”

[00161] FIGS. 33 and 34 generated by CPD management system 4 provide integrated spend and specification data for a weight attribute for the corrugated packaging material. FIG. 33 is an electronic report 264 generated by CPD management system 4 that illustrates spend data for the commodity broken down by the board weight commodity attribute. Electronic report 266 of FIG. 34 illustrates that four board weights are used in the three plants, and that opportunities exist to standardize board weights. Electronic report 268 of FIG. 35 illustrates that counts of the same sized corrugated items used by the plants, and indicates that there may be opportunities to combine runs for items of the same size.

[00162] FIGS. 36 and 37 provide integrated spend and specification data for another attribute for the corrugated packaging material, namely the style. Electronic report 270 of FIG. 36 illustrates that corrugated items having the “Die Cut” attributed represent 65% of the

annual dollars spent on corrugated packaging materials. Similarly, 6% and 29%, of the annual dollars spent is associated with corrugated items of the “Full over Lap” and Regular Slotted Container styles, respectively. Electronic report 272 of FIG. 37 correlates the style for the commodity with the supplier and the plants, and illustrates that the style and supplier is well leveraged in some plants (e.g., RSC style in Plant A) but opportunities exist in others (e.g., Die Cut style in Plant A).

[00163] FIG. 38 is an electronic report 274 generated by CPD management system 4 to provide a combined view of these structural attributes for the corrugated packaging material. In particular, report 274 provides a combined view of the various types of corrugated packaging material by material type, style, and flute for each of Plants A-C. Report 274 illustrates that Plant C has generally achieved good buying leverage, but that opportunities exist at Plants A and B.

[00164] FIG. 39 illustrates an exemplary transactional summary 276 generated by CPD management system 4 and strategic sourcing service 15 for the corrugated packaging material during the commodity profiling process. In this example, transactional summary 276 illustrates that 310,000 procurement transactions occur per year, which consist of: (1) 10,000 blanket purchase orders, (2) 150,000 releases against purchase orders, and (3) 150,000 invoices against purchase orders. Respective total costs for each of these transaction types are (1) \$600,000, (2) \$3.0 million, and (3) \$4.5 million, respectively, which results in a total dollar amount of \$8.1 million.

[00165] FIGS. 40-43 illustrate example reports that strategic sourcing service 15 may generate during the market profiling stage of the process. For exemplary purposes, FIGS. 40-43 continue with the exemplary analysis of the corrugated packaging material used above.

[00166] Electronic report 280 of FIG. 40 illustrates U.S. shipments of corrugated packaging material by industry. Understanding the markets a commodity serves and the markets the company operates in provides insight into the level of influence relative to overall industry the company may have.

[00167] Electronic report 282 of FIG. 41 illustrates that industry market share for the major suppliers of the corrugated packaging material of this example. This type of report may be used for comparison to the supply base of the enterprise for which the supplier profiles are being prepared.

**[00168]** Electronic report 284 of FIG. 42 illustrates that hypothetical shipment forecasts for the industry in order to assist in assessing potential risks or benefits related to supply and demand and its effects on raw material costs. Electronic report 286 of FIG. 43 illustrates hypothetical volatility associated with raw materials required by the commodity, and may assist in controlling the impact of that volatility in unit cost.

**[00169]** FIG. 44 is an exemplary electronic report 290 prepared by strategic sourcing service 15 during the supplier profiling stage to provide a financial overview for a given supplier, e.g., Supplier A.

**[00170]** FIG. 45 is an exemplary electronic report 300 generated by strategic sourcing service 15 to summarize a qualitative evaluation of responses provided by Suppliers A-H to the RFP generated in view of the commodity, supplier, and market profiles. In this example, a set of criteria 302 is applied to the responses, indicating that Supplier A has submitted the strongest response and should be pursued.

**[00171]** Various implementations and embodiments of the invention have been described. For instance, a management system for developing and managing packaging labels or other printed material for manufactured products has been described. The components of the system may be implemented as server-side components, client-side components, or a combination thereof. Nevertheless, it is understood that various modifications can be made without departing from the invention. Accordingly, these and other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.